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18TH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

Monday, Dec. 6th, being the day prescribed by the Constitution for the meeting of Congress, a quorum of both houses assembled, and on the ensuing day, received the following communication from the President:—

*Dear Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives:*

The view which I have now to present to you of our affairs, Foreign and Domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations, which have been entertained of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid, beyond example; if to the states which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength by a native population in every quarter—a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce, with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming thereby, a domestic market, and an active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our Union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the National and state Governments, governments which rest exclusively on the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our Union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the Government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation, flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in a degree authorized by existing appropriations, to maturity; and progress is made in the augmentation of the Navy, to the limit prescribed by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In advertizing to our relations with foreign powers, which are always an object of the highest importance, I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated; others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favorable to success; and others are still in negotiation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation of the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the variable object of this government, to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity; to settle with each, with a spirit of candor and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated by the Seventh article of the Convention of Navigation and Commerce, which was concluded on the twenty-fourth June, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, between the U. S. and France, that the said Convention should continue in force for two years, on the first of October, of that year, and for an infinite term afterwards, unless one of the parties should declare its intention to renounce it, in which event, should cease to operate at the end of six months, from such declaration; and, such intention having been announced, the Convention having been found advantageous to both parties, it has since remained, and still remains, in full force. At the time when that convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were unsettled, and particularly our claim

to indemnity for spoliations which were committed on our commerce in the late wars. For these interests and claims, it was in the contemplation of the parties, to make provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty. The object has been duly attended to since by the Executive, but, as yet, it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favorable opportunity will present itself, for opening a negotiation, which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern, in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present king of France, an event which has occurred since the close of the last Session of Congress.

With Great Britain our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last Session. By the Convention of one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That Convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years, from the twentieth October, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty or otherwise, to our satisfaction. An approach to that result has been made by the legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties in defence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies likewise on a footing of reciprocal advantage; and it is hoped that the British government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.

The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the U. S. and those of Great Britain specified in the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, having disagreed as to their division, and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary by amicable negotiation between them, it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixth article has been established by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for the seventh, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure, by joint co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of the mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government, on the principle, that as the right of search was a right of war of a belligerent towards a neutral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, by treaty, to an offence which had been made comparatively mild, to a time of peace. Anxious, however, for the suppression of this trade, it was thought advisable, in compliance with a Resolution of the House of Representatives, founded on an act of Congress, to propose to the British government, an expedient which would be free from that objection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode the enormity of the crime would place the offenders out of the protection of their government, and involve no question of search, or other question between the parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress the trade in the vessels of both parties, and by their respective citizens and subjects, in those of other powers, with whom it was hoped, that the odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and, by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever. A Convention, to this effect, was concluded and signed in London, on the — day of —, by plenipotentiaries duly authorized by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The difference between the parties, still remaining, has been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object, so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of humanity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended by the House of Representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to ap-

ply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subject, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new Convention, until the definitive sentiments of Congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation are, with that intent, submitted to your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity by treaty, and, with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic Cities, the Dukedom of Oldenburg, and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement between the respective Governments.

The principles upon which the commercial policy of the United States is founded, are to be traced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independence was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France, of sixth February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, and by a formal commission, which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of Congress of the third of March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations to establish our commercial relations with them on the basis of free and equal reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the acts of Congress, and all the negotiations of the Executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions in relation to the Northwest Coast of this Continent, and its adjoining seas, was concluded and signed at St. Petersburg, on the — day of — last, by the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. S., and Plenipotentiaries of the Imperial Government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the Senate for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that body, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was initiated and conducted on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which have happened in the governments of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them, have been maintained with those powers by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition on the part of the United States, of the Independent South American Governments. The papers containing the information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d'Affairs has been received from the Independent Government of Brazil. That country, heretofore a colonial possession of Portugal, had, some years since, been proclaimed by the Sovereign of Portugal himself, an independent kingdom. Since his return to Lisbon, a revolution in Brazil has established a new government there, with an Imperial title, at the head of which, is placed the Prince, in whom the Regency had been vested by the King, at the time of his departure. There is reason to expect that by amicable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will, ere long, be recognized by Portugal herself.

With the remaining Powers of Europe, with those on the coast of Barbary, and with all the new South American States, our relations are of friendly character. We have Ministers Plenipotentiary residing with the Republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received Ministers of the same rank from Colombia, Guatemala, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico. Our commercial relations with all those States are mutually beneficial and increasing. With the Republic of Colombia, a treaty of Commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our Minister there; and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown by the Government of that Republic. An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained by our Consular Agent residing there; the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the Government has been drawn, with great solicitude, to other subjects, and particularly to that rela-

ting to a state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the losses which we have sustained, since the establishment of our Independence, have proceeded from the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the belligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard which was paid to our rights, as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective Governments, and under the pretext, by each, that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to remove those causes of possible variance, by friendly negotiation, and, on just principles which would be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controversial principles involved in such wars might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions, having this object in view, have been made to the Governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other Powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

It will always be recollect, that with one of the parties to those wars, and from whom we received those injuries, we sought redress by war. From the other, by whose then reigning Government our vessels were seized in port as well as at sea, and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered. It was under the influence of the latter, that our vessels were likewise seized by the governments of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Naples, and from whom indemnity has been claimed and is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we had abundant cause of war, but we had no alternative but to resist that which was most powerful at sea, and pressed us nearest at home. With this, all differences were settled by a treaty founded on conditions fair and honorable to both, and which has been so far executed with perfect good faith. It has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, of its own accord, and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove from our relations any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed eighteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, which, with the sum remaining in the Treasury, at the end of the last year, amounting to

nine millions four hundred sixty-three thousand nine hundred twenty-two dollars and eighty-one cents, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of eleven millions five hundred thousand dollars of the principal, leave a balance of more than three millions of dollars in the Treasury, on the first day of January next.

A larger amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent, becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than could be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of the twenty-sixth of May authorized the loan of five millions dollars at four and a half per cent, to meet the same. By this arrangement an annual saving will accrue to the public of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Under the act of the 24th of May last, a loan of five millions of dollars, was authorized in order to meet the awards, under the Florida Treaty, which was negotiated at par, with the Bank of the United States at four and a half per cent, the limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision the claims of our citizens, who had sustained so great a loss by spoliations, and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid.—For these advances the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the territory in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of ten millions of dollars, which is annually appropriated by the act constituting the Sinking Fund,

to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt.

The whole amount of the public debt on the first of January next may be estimated at eighty-six millions of dollars, inclusive of two millions five hundred thousand dollars of the loan authorized by the act of the twenty-sixth of May last. In this estimate is included a stock of seven millions dollars issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, and which, as the stock of the Bank, still held by the Government, will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating then, the whole amount of the public debt at seventy-nine millions dollars, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the Government, a well founded hope may be entertained, that, should no unexpected event occur, the whole public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the Government be left at liberty thereafter, to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conducive to the public security and welfare. That the sum applicable to these objects, will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollect, that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city; to the erection of fortifications along the coast, and of arsenals in different parts of the Union; to the augmentation of the navy, to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to revolutionary officers and soldiers, and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects the expense will annually diminish, and cease at no distant period on most or all. On the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-three millions for hundred and ninety-one thousand nine hundred and sixteen cents; and notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced since that period, thirty-seven millions four hundred and forty-six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-eight cents. The last portion of the public debt will be redeemable on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five; and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the government will be continually adequate to such portions of it as may become due in the interval, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest on every part thereof. The high state of public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favorable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow-citizens, to witness this flourishing state of the public finances, when it is recollect, that no burthen whatever has been imposed upon them.

The Military Establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favorable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects intended by Congress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and settled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army, itself, as relates to the officers and men, in science and discipline, is highly respectable. The Military Academy, on which the army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained, in comparison with any other institution, of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown that the dispersed condition of the corps of Artillery, is unfavorable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment. To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the Fortification erected at Old Point Comfort, as a school for Artillery instruction, with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this mode, a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm, will be extended throughout the whole corps of artillery. But, to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress; to obtain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of Fortifications, for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the Report of the Secretary of War, which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their

that completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish, proportionably, the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress, of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harbor of Presqu'ile, on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe, that the appropriation, in each instance, will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendence of them has been assigned to officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Under the act of 30th April last, authorizing the President to cause a survey to be made, with the necessary plans and estimates, of such roads and canals, as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial point of view, or the transportation of the mail, a Board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers of the Corps of Engineers, and a distinguished civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed, in carrying into effect the object of the act. They have carefully examined the route between the Potowmac and the Ohio rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Alleghany and the Susquehannah; and the routes between the Delaware and the Raritan, Barnstable and Buzzard's Bay, and between Boston Harbor and Naraganset Bay. Such portion of the corps of Topographical Engineers, as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the very important route between the Potowmac and the Ohio. Considerable progress has been made in it, but the survey cannot be completed until the next session. It is gratifying to add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe, that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season, the execution of the other branch of the act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this City through the Southern States to New-Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the Corps of Engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals. To digest a plan for both objects, for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the General Government. For such a digest it will be necessary that the information be full, minute, and precise. With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of enlarging both the corps of Engineers, the Military and Topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these corps are engaged in the improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of Congress, and in aid of the states, in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be in many views of which the subject is susceptible. By profiting of their science the works will always be well executed; and by giving to the officers such employment, our Union will derive all the advantage in peace as well as war, from their talents and services, which they can afford. In this mode, also, the military will be incorporated with the civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind, be done away. To the corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful, since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently better qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes within our limits, have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced by certain tribes on the Missouri during the last year still continues, and has extended in some degree to those on the Upper Mississippi and the upper Lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress at the last session made an appropriation for treaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable military escort to accompany and attend the commissioners, at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected. The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit it, but measures have been taken, and all the preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the upper Mississippi, and the Lakes, is in no small degree owing to the wars which are carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves.

With the exception of the tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the same friendly footing, and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their con-

dition. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. The desirable result has been brought about by the humane and persevering policy of the government; and, particularly, by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature and likewise in agriculture, and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorize treaties with the Creek and Quapaw Indians, commissioners have been appointed, and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known.

For more full information respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress, authorizing surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the Department of War, I refer you to the Report of the Secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy of the last year, and has afforded our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and, in consequence, the "North-Carolina," a ship of the line, has been prepared, and will sail in a few days to join it.

The force employed in the Gulf of Mexico, and in the neighboring seas, for the suppression of Piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe that the piracies now complained of, are committed by bands of robbers who inhabit the islands, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the towns, and seizing favorable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken they carry to their lurking places, and dispose of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighboring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deplored because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing, if any survive, their lurking places would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice, should be carried to such extent, is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local governments, since it is not doubted, from the high character of the governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that, if he had the power he would promptly suppress it. Whether these robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for those atrocities, or any other measure be resorted to, to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of Congress.

In execution of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from the squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and, it is believed, that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron while at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the present than it was the last season. Some improvements have been made, and others are contemplated there, which it is believed will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific our commerce has much increased; and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United States have many important interests which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the considerations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force, for maintaining it there at least in equal extent.

For detailed information respecting the state of our maritime force, on each sea, the improvement necessary to be made on either, in the organization of the naval establishment generally, and of the laws for its better government, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which is herewith communicated.

The revenue of the Post Office Department has received a considerable augmentation, in the present year. The current receipts will exceed the expenditures, although the transportation of the mail, within the year, has been much increased. A report of the Postmaster General, which is transmitted, will furnish in detail, the necessary information respecting the administration and present state of this Department.

In conformity with a resolution of Congress of the last session, an invitation was

given to General La Fayette to visit the United States, with an assurance that a ship of war should attend at any port of France which he might designate, to receive and convey him across the Atlantic, whenever it might be convenient for him to sail. He declined the offer of a public ship, from motives of delicacy, but assured me he had long intended, and would certainly visit our Union, in the course of the present year. In August last he arrived in New-York, where he was received with the warmth of affection and gratitude to which his very important and disinterested services and sacrifices in our Revolutionary struggle, so eminently entitle him. A corresponding sentiment has since been manifested in his favor throughout every portion of our Union, and affectionate invitations have been given him to extend his visits to them. To these he has yielded all the accommodation in his power. At every designated point of rendezvous, the whole population of the neighboring country has been assembled to greet him, among whom it has excited in a peculiar manner the sensibility of all, to behold the surviving members of our revolutionary contest, civil and military, who had shared with him in the toils and dangers of the war, many of them in a decrepit state. A more interesting spectacle, it is believed, was never witnessed, because none could be founded on purer principles—none proceed from higher or more disinterested motives. That the feelings of those who had fought and bled with him, in a common cause, should have been much excited, was natural. There are, however, circumstances attending these interviews, which pervade the whole community, and touched the breasts of every age, even the youngest among us. There was not an individual present, who had not some relative who had partaken in those scenes, nor an infant who had not heard the relation of them. But the circumstance which was most sensibly felt, and which his presence brought forcibly to the recollection of all, was the great cause in which we were engaged, and the blessings which we have derived from our success in it. The struggle was for independence and liberty, public and personal, and in this we succeeded. The meeting with one who had borne so distinguished a part in that great struggle, and from such lofty and disinterested motives, could not fail to affect, profoundly, every individual, and of every age. It is natural that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare, as we do. His high claims on our Union are felt, and the sentiment universal, that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the subject, with a view that, regarding his very important services, losses, and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him, which shall correspond with the sentiments, and be worthy the character, of the American people.

In turning our attention to the condition of the civilized world, in which the United States have always taken a deep interest, it is gratifying to see how large a portion of it is blessed with peace. The only wars which now exist within that limit, are those between Turkey and Greece, in Europe; and between Spain and the new Governments, our neighbors, in this hemisphere. In both these wars the cause of independence, of liberty and humanity, continues to prevail. The success of Greece, when the relative population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and applause, and that it has had a similar effect with the neighboring Powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited, in a high degree, in their favor. May we not hope that these sentiments, winning on the hearts of their respective governments, may lead to a more decisive result? that they may produce an accord among them, to replace Greece on the ground which she formerly held, and to which her heroic exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle her?

With respect to the contest, to which our neighbors are a party, it is evident that Spain, as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These new states had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the United States, and they have since maintained it, with little foreign pressure. The disturbances which have appeared in certain portions of that vast territory, have proceeded from internal causes, which had their origin in their former governments, and have not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manifest that these causes are daily losing their effect, and that these new states are settling down under governments elective and representative in every branch, similar to our own. In this course we ardently wish them to persevere, under a firm conviction that it will promote their happiness. In this their career, however, we have not interfered, believing that every people have a right to institute for themselves the government, which, in their judgment, may suit them best. Our example is before them, of the good effect of which, being our neighbors, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave it, in the expectation that other powers will pursue the same policy. The deep interest which we take in their independence, which we have acknowledged, and in their enjoyment of all the rights incident thereto, especially in the very important one of instituting their

own governments, has been declared, and is known to the world. Separated, as we are, from Europe by the great Atlantic ocean, we can have no concern in the wars of the European governments, nor in the causes which produce them. The balance of power between them, into which ever scale it may turn in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly relations with every power, and on conditions fair, equal, and applicable to all. But, in regard to our neighbors, our situation is different. It is impossible for the European governments to interfere in their concerns, especially in those alluded to, which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which might induce such interference in the present state of the war between the parties, if a war it may be called, would appear to be equally applicable to us. It is gratifying to know that some of the powers with whom we enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to whom these views have been communicated, have appeared to acquiesce in them.

The augmentation of our population, with the expansion of the Union, and increased number of States, have produced effects in certain branches of our system, which merit the attention of Congress.—Some of our arrangements, and particularly the Judiciary establishment, were made with a view to the original thirteen states only. Since then the United States have acquired a vast extent of territory; eleven new states have been admitted into the Union, and territories have been laid off for three others, which will, likewise, be admitted at no distant day. An organization of the Supreme Court, which assigns to the Judges any portion of the duties which belong to the inferior, requiring their passage over so vast a space, under any distribution of the states that may now be made, if not impracticable in the execution, must render it impossible for them to discharge the duties of either branch with advantage to the Union. The duties of the Supreme Court would be of great importance, if its decisions were confined to the ordinary limits of other tribunals; but when it is considered that this court decides, and in the last resort, on all the great questions which arise under our constitution, involving those between the United States, individually, and between the latter and foreign powers, too high an estimate of their importance cannot be formed. The great interests of the nation seem to require that the Judges of the Supreme Court should be exempted from every other duty, than those which are incident to that high trust. The organization of the inferior courts would, of course, be adapted to circumstances. It is presumed that such an one might be formed, as would secure an able and faithful discharge of their duties, and without any material augmentation of expense.

The condition of the Aborigines within our limits, and especially those who are within the limits of any of the states, merits likewise particular attention. Experience has shown, that unless the tribes be civilized, they can never be incorporated into our system, in any form whatever. It has likewise shown, that in the regular augmentation of our population, with the extension of our settlements, their situation will become deplorable, if their extinction is not menaced. Some well digested plan, which will rescue them from such calamities, is due to their rights, to the rights of humanity, and to the honor of the nation. Their civilization is indispensable to their safety; and this can be accomplished only by degrees. The process must commence with the infant state, through whom some effect may be wrought on the parental. Difficulties of the most serious character present themselves to the attainment of this very desirable result, on the territory on which they now reside. To remove them from it by force, even with a view to their own security and happiness, would be revolting to humanity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between the limits of our present states and territories, and the Rocky Mountain and Mexico, there is a vast territory, to which they might be invited, with inducements which might be successful. It is thought, if that territory should be divided into districts, by previous agreement with the tribes now residing there, and civil governments be established in each, with schools for every branch of instruction in literature and the arts of civilized life, that all the tribes now within our limits, might gradually be drawn there. The execution of this plan would necessarily be attended with expense, and that not inconsiderable; but it is doubted whether any other can be devised, which would be less liable to that objection, or more likely to succeed.

In looking to the interests which the United States have on the Pacific Ocean and on the western coast of this continent, the propriety of establishing a military post at the mouth of Columbia river, or at some other point in that quarter, within our acknowledged limits, is submitted to the consideration of Congress. Our commerce and fisheries on that sea, and along the coast, have much increased, and are increasing. It is thought that a military post to which our ships of war might resort, would afford protection to every interest, and have a tendency to conciliate the tribes to the northwest, with whom our trade is extensive. It is thought also, that by the establishment of such a post, the intercourse between our western states and territories, and the Pacific, and our trade with the tribes residing in the interior, on each side of the Rocky Mountain, would be essentially promoted. To

carry this object into effect, the appointment of an adequate sum to authorize the purchase of a frigate, with an officer of the Engineers, to explore the mouth of the Columbia river and the coast contiguous to enable the Executive to make such arrangement at the most suitable point, is recommended to Congress.

It is thought that attention is also due to the improvement of this city. The commanding parts, and the grounds around them, require it. It is presumed also, that the completion of the canal from the Tiber to the Eastern Branch, would have a very salutary effect. Great exertions have been made, at expense incurred by the citizens, in improvement of various kinds; but those which are said to belong exclusively to the Government, of a nature to require expenditures beyond the resources. The public lots which are for sale, would, it is not doubted, be more than adequate to these purposes.

From the view above presented, it is manifest that the situation of the United States is in the highest degree prosperous and happy. It is no object, which, as a people, we can call our own. Blessed with governments, which the world ever knew, with订立 orders in society, or divided into many portions of the vast territory over which our dominion extends, we have every motive together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is to serve these blessings, and to hand them down to the latest posterity. Our experience to satisfy us, that our progress, under the correctional provident policy, will not be from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their integrity, every thing will depend. Extending our interests do, to every part of the globe, and to every sea, to which our commerce are carried by their industry and enterprise, which they are invited by the wants of the world, and have a right to go, we must either use them, in the enjoyment of the rights, or abandon them, in certain events, to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting as regards other powers, and particularly to our neighbors. We have duties to perform, in respect to all, to which we must be faithful. Every kind of danger we should pay the vigilant and unceasing attention; never cause when practicable, and be prepared for it when inevitable.

Against foreign danger the policy of Government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable, with a well digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce, by maintaining our Navy to a certain extent. This has been steadily pursued, and when circumstances will permit. In the event of war on the maritime frontier that we shall be called to, should be prepared to meet the attack. There that our whole force will be called into action, to prevent the destruction of our commerce, and the desolation and pillage of the world. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensable. Access to the world, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direct line. The intercourse, also, between every part of our Union, should be promoted, and facilitated by the exercise of those powers, which comport with a faithful regard to the principles of our Constitution. With respect to internal causes, these great principles go out, with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued. Resting on the people, as our instruments do, State and National, with their powers, it is of the highest importance that we should keep within the limits prescribed by them. Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of the highest importance, that the movement between the states should be harmonious; and in case of any disagreement, should any such occur, that a calm appeal made to the People; and that their voice be heard, and promptly obeyed. Both government and the people, being instituted for the common welfare, we cannot fail to prosper, while those who are in authority, are attentive to the conduct of the presentatives, and control their measures in the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit, and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect, that cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantage reciprocally.

I cannot conclude this communication, last of the kind which I shall have to make without recollecting, with great sensible and heartfelt gratitude, the many instances of public confidence, and the generous spirit which I have received from my fellow citizens in the various trusts with which I have been honored. Having commenced my service in early youth, and continued it since with short intervals, I have witnessed the difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were surmounted. From the then prosperous and happy state, I derive a satisfaction which I cannot express. That the blessings may be preserved and perpetuated will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, December 7, 1824.

The Vice Presidency.—Sufficient information has already been received, says the New-York Statesman, to render it certain that Mr. C. D. Calhoun, is elected Vice-President. The election of a gentleman of such talents and character, in a second office in his country, is a source of sincere congratulation. He will add distinction and respectability to the station, and strength at the same time to the administration.

American Writers.—Blackwood's Magazine for September last, contains an account of some of our most prominent writers. Adams, Noah, Bogman, Breckinridge, Bryant, Brewster, Channing, the clergyman, and the Professors of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, at Harvard University, are spoken of with flattery and familiarity, which is disgraceful. It is easy, we think, to fix on the writer, an American, a half-educated, half-crazy author, whose opinions on any literary subject would not, while he was here, pass for any. It is indeed too much to be abused by every itinerant literary mountebank who comes amongst us to get materials for a book, and by our own renegades—creatures who are impoverishing booksellers in every part of the country, and after being kicked from every United States, for their contemptuous works, escape to England, to sell their trash and lies, to mercenary journals.

CHARLOTTE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1824.

President's Message.—To enable us to give entire this interesting document, we have been obliged to exclude most of our advertisements, as well as many other articles of local or general interest. The greater part of the matter for our last page was in type before the message was received, or we might have devoted more space to the current news of the day, legislative proceedings, &c. Nothing, however, of particular importance, is excluded; and as to the doings of our General Assembly, they possess no peculiar interest which would make us regret our inability to present them in detail: all that is valuable in them may be comprised in a small space.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The bill to establish a "Bank of the State of North-Carolina," has been indefinitely postponed in the House of Commons—that is, till the next session of the Legislature. The vote on its postponement, was 69 to 60.

The resolution of Mr. Alston, to abolish the Supreme Court, has been indefinitely postponed.

A bill is lying on the table of the House of Commons, to provide a fund for the support of common schools: it will probably be permitted to remain there, in undisturbed repose.

The Legislature has not as yet come to any decision concerning the Board of Public Works: we shall learn its fate, perhaps, by next mail. If the Board is abolished, it will be something like an act of *folie de se* on the part of the state: a fatal blow will be given to its prosperity.

Congress.—The most interesting part of the proceedings of this body, which have come to hand, is the introduction of Gen. *La Fayette* to the Senate and House of Representatives. This incident affords an admirable specimen of the simplicity of our republican institutions: there was no show, no parade; none of the glitter and splendor of royalty: but there was a moral grandeur in the scene truly imposing. The address of Mr. speaker Clay was appropriate and eloquent; and the reply of the General was no less so.

It is uncertain when *La Fayette* will set out on his southern tour. One account says not until February or March; but another states that he would commence shortly after his introduction to Congress. It is probable we shall learn in time for our next.

The very rigorous law of South-Carolina, concerning free persons of color, it seems has formed the subject of a remonstrance from the British minister. This remonstrance, with the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States as to the constitutionality of the law of South-Carolina, has been transmitted to the legislature by Gov. Wilson, and acted on that body. Several resolutions were passed, which conclude with protesting against any claims of right of the United States to interfere in any manner whatever with the domestic regulations and servatory measures in respect to that part of the property which forms the colored population of that state; and with the declaration, that they will not permit its property to be meddled with, or impeded with, or in any manner ordered, regulated or controlled, by any power, foreign or domestic, than the legislature of that state. The government, it is presumed, have taken no further notice of this law, than the respect due to the remonstrance of the British minister referred to; and is far, we have no doubt, in wishing to interfere with the regulations of South-Carolina as to her colored population, or of "meddling or tampering" with it, in any way. It has high objects to attract its attention; and it will pursue its destined course, which the constitution has marked out, without desiring for a moment to notice the illiberty or virulence with which it may be aimed for the impartial performance of high duties.

The message of Gov. Wilson on this subject is in some parts, we think, highly objectionable: it is too much in the style of Gov. Troup of Georgia, whose manner

certainly deserves reprobation rather than imitation. It has become too common to speak of the government with disrespect, and for every fancied encroachment, to threaten a dissolution of the Union or the horrors of a civil war; and although we believe, that in general, these are mere empty threats, unaccompanied by any intention of proceeding to so dreadful an extremity, yet they are, notwithstanding, fraught with danger. The horror with which every one should contemplate even the possibility of a dissolution of the Union, is gradually lessened, by the carelessness and indifference with which such an event is frequently alluded to, not by the clamorous and anonymous writers in newspapers,—for their folly, oftener than otherwise, neutralizes their malignity,—but by grave, and dignified, and intelligent statesmen. That men so distinguished, and often deservedly so, should so far forget the duty they owe to their constituents, their country, and to posterity, as for every trifling evil or imaginary injury, to speak with complacency of a separation of the Union or an intestine war as a remedy, is passing strange; and we can account for it only on the supposition, that they deem a little exhibition of spirit or warmth of feeling, as sometimes necessary to manifest a proper degree of state pride; for we cannot believe that threats like these are made in earnest, and that they really indicate the sentiments of the authors. But it is no excuse for a man, who is scattering "fire-brands and death around him, to say, Am I not in sport?" The union of the states should be clung to, as the palladium of our liberties and independence; and to breathe a wish for its separation, is moral treason. We shall endeavor hereafter to find room for the correspondence between the British minister and the general government, on the subject of the above law; and we have no doubt the conduct of the administration will be pronounced perfectly justifiable and proper.

Free Schools.—The article on this subject, published on the last page, will reward a perusal. It is an exposition of facts, not of theories; and if we are not much mistaken, will go far to prove, that a permanent system of public instruction may be maintained, without the aid of a fund. The statesmen who devised that system, and their successors, who for nearly two centuries have supported it, may have been superficial men, and doubtless were, in comparison with those who have too profound notions of *popular favor* to imitate them; but it will not be denied, that their superficial views have been productive of solid benefits.

As to the unpopularity of a tax for the maintenance of common schools, we have only to say, that that ought not to deter an independent legislature, if they thought it advisable, from making the experiment. We have too high an opinion of the liberality, good sense and discernment of the people to believe, that however unpopular it might be at first, it would long remain so. But the representative, whose judgment is guided altogether by what he conceives to be *popular favor*, who will support no measure, however advantageous, which he fancies may be *unpopular*, and patronise any project, however injurious or absurd, that is likely to be *popular*, is unworthy the confidence of the people and unfit to represent them. Such a man, whose eye is constantly fixed on the popular vane, to turn as that turns, may not be superficial—he may only be an instance of the versatility of *genius*; but he is a fit object to be held up

for the hand of scorn. To point his slow unmeaning finger at. That the establishment of a competent fund for the support of common schools, would be preferable to an annual tax, we admit; and if the plan of Treasurer Haywood will give such a fund, we sincerely hope it may be adopted. But a length of time must elapse, before a sufficient fund can be accumulated in the manner he suggests; in the meantime we see no valid objection to the temporary measure, if that term suit best,—above mentioned. Mr. Haywood's plan is, in fact, nothing more than a proposal to create a fund by a tax, indirectly, it is true; but it is still a tax. The treasury notes, with the proceeds of which stock is to be purchased, must be redeemed by the funds of the

state; and these funds accrue from taxes imposed on the people. But it goes under the name of a fund; and there is much virtue in a name. An annual tax for the support of schools, though it might appear plausible to a superficial observer, will render the whole plan unpopular; but an annual tax, to create a fund for the same object, would be just the thing; would be carried smoothly over every obstacle in the gales of *popular favor*. Thus we see the advantage oftentimes of moving in a curve, instead of a strait line; and curved lines, every tyro will tell you, are more graceful than strait ones. But some poet has said, that

A rose, under any other name, would smell as sweet;

and a tax, under the name of a fund, would bear just as heavily. But we give our hearty assent to the change of the name, as, in the opinion of those who never skim the surface of things, but, aided

By strong impulsive gravity of head, dive deep, it gives fairer promise of success, and will catch the *popular favor*, to which, thanks to our free institutions, every thing must bend.

Cotton Market.—Upwards of 300 bales of Cotton arrived in Fayetteville on one day last week—sales, from 11 to 134. The demand is brisk, and the probability is, that the prices will keep up. Groceries of all kinds and Dry Goods, plenty and cheap.

Cheraw.—The last Intelligence states that cotton has advanced a little, and that "the prime will now command 13 cents."

Charleston.—The Courier, of the 13th, says—"In Uplands a good business has been done, at last week's rates. We repeat our quotations, 9 and 14 cents; but there is very little that will command the highest rate, although some selections have gone as high as 15 cents; while many sales, of inferior qualities, are made below 9 cents."

The following notice appeared in the Intelligencer of last Saturday, accompanied with a prospectus of the work, which is to be published at an early day. The price to subscribers for the book in sheets, is 50 cents.—*N. Jour.*

The Book of Revelation unsealed.—After remaining hidden during many centuries, the meaning of the Apocalypst has been revealed. I certify, on honour, that I have discovered the meaning of the Apocalypse, which (except some passages in the second and third chapters,) has never been approached by any expositor.

—ALEXANDER SMYTH.

Colonel Johnson, of Kentucky, yesterday, in the Senate, introduced a bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt." Unsuccessful efforts have been made annually, for several years, to procure the passage of such a bill: the early day at which the attention of the Senate has been called to the subject will place it before Congress under the most favourable circumstances.

Nat. Journal.

MARYLAND CATTLE SHOW.

The Editor was last week absent when the Farmer went to press, and has been this week so much occupied in arrangements for the Cattle Show of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for the Western Shore, that it has been impossible for him to attend, strictly, to his more immediate editorial duties. Of the Show at Easton, he has not had time, and he fears will not, give, even a sketch. He

much regretted that the hospitality, and kind attention, which characterise that refined portion of our State, were not enjoyed by a greater number of gentlemen from the Western Shore. Those who did go, will ever remember, with pleasure, the kindness with which they were welcomed, and the civilities with which they were entertained.

The tokens of skilful industry and of improvement, we must in justice say, were most witnessed in those departments of domestic economy which fail, especially, under the superintendence of the *Ladies*.

While no great improvement was discernible in the domestic animals reared for labour, or consumption, nor many claims put in that we heard of, for extraordinary success in the production of staple crops, the display of *Household Manufactures* of the most useful description, and the great number of samples of butter, pure and beautiful, excelled any thing ever seen in this country; and in this opinion we are justified by the concurrent impression of others, who had witnessed exhibitions of a similar kind in all the Eastern States. We have only time to add a particular impression that was made on our minds by this department of the exhibition at Easton, to wit: that if the *young ladies* have borne a part in the superintendence or manufacture of these elegant productions, the man who knows how to value domestic industry, and ingenuity, and taste, with the fine qualities with which they are usually associated, need be at no loss where to seek and to sue for an helpmate, whose good management shall cause it to be observed,

"Her husband is known in the gates, when he sitteth among the Elders of the land!"

American Farmer.

NEW-YORK.—After a considerable fluctuation in the rise and fall of the commercial cities situated on our Atlantic coast, the genius of increase appears to have made a final pause over the city of New York. Baltimore has seen its seasons of prosperity and adversity; Charleston has felt the reverses which attend the mutabilities of a staple, successfully rivaled in other countries; Boston, with all its capital, is gradually losing its foreign trade; and Philadelphia is becoming in all probability a mart for American manufactures. These changes in the commercial importance of our great sea-ports, are natural and proper. Each city will, in due time, like the formation of human character, acquire its exact and intrinsic weight in the Republic. New-York is destined, by all appearances, to become the London of our country. Within the last two years, it is confidently asserted, that nearly two hundred persons engaged in different kinds of business, have actually left Boston for this city. Many of those persons, it is said, possess every facility in the attainment of capital, but even with all these advantages, a profitable business could not be effected. A single fact will shew the importance of this city to the national treasury. In one day of the last month, about 500 bonds for duties, were paid at the United States' Bank, amounting to upwards of \$250,000.—*Chas. Courier.*

QUANTICO CANAL LOTTERY, OF VIRGINIA.—FIFTH CLASS.

To be drawn the eighth day of February, 1825.

A. M'INTYRE, MANAGER.

SCHMEE.

1 PRIZE OF	\$10,000	18	\$10,000
1	6,000	1	6,000
1	4,000	1	4,000
1	3,000	1	3,000
1	2,000	1	2,000
1	1,538	1	1,538
6	1,000	6	6,000
6	500	6	3,000
6	200	6	1,200
156	24	156	3,744
312	12	312	3,744
468	8	468	3,744
7800	4	7800	31,200
8760 PRIZES.			\$79,170
15600 BLANKS.			

24360 TICKETS.

This is a Lottery formed by a ternary combination and permutation of 30 numbers.

Orders for TICKETS and SHARES received at the

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE.

WHOLE TICKET \$4 00 | QUARTERS \$1 00

HALF 2 00

Packages of ten tickets, embracing the 30 Nos. of the Lottery, which must of necessity draw at least \$13 60, nett, with so many chances for capitals; or shares of packages may be had at the same rate.

Priizes in any of the Lotteries of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, will be received in payment.

December 6, 1824.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by book account or note of hand, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same immediately. This is rendered peculiarly necessary at this time, as the late destructive fresh has completely demolished his Mill, which will therefore, be re-built entire. His need of money, therefore, will be apparent to every one.

WILLIAM A. KERR,

Paw Creek.

December 18, 1824.—1w

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

November Sessions, 1824.

John Osborn

vs.

James Clark and

Joseph Goodman.

I is ordered by Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants to appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and there to reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, Clk.

6t18—price adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Joseph Blackwood, Adm'r.

of William Brown, dec'd.

vs.

Robert Brown, and others,

Heirs at Law of William

Brown, dec'd.

I appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robert Watson and his wife Elizabeth, two of the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at the February term of this court, in 1825, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t18—price adv. \$2.

A Bargain.

ANY person desirous to settle in the village of Charlotte, N. C. and save the trouble and expense of building, will do well to call on the subscriber, who offers for sale his house and lots on terms to please a purchaser, viz: three front lots and two back, lying in the Sandy Hollows, and adjoining William Lucky's land; also two lots, the front on Broad street, and back lot, adjoining the Methodist Church. Also, a two story dwelling-house on Broad-st, situated a few rods north-east from the Court-House, with two lots. On the premises are an excellent Cellar, Kitchen, Smoke-House, Barn, Stables, and every other necessary out building.

EDW'D. M. BRONSON.

Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 15, 1824.

3 Stop the Runaway.

ESCONDED from the subscriber, living at the 12th inst. my apprentice boy, by the name of John Pacing, who, as I have understood, went off in company with two persons by the names of Josiah Shinn and John Hopkins. It is said John Pacing is about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, stoop shored, sallow complexion, and speaks very slowly. He has a downcast sheepish countenance, a lazy appearance, and bends forward considerably when walking. The undersigned is inclined to believe, that Josiah Shinn, (one of the above named persons,) has seduced off said apprentice, as he was skulking about town for some time previous, and at that time disappeared, besides about a dozen or two of hats out of the Hatter Shop; which, most likely, formed part of the company.

The said apprentice had on a broad cloth coat and brown Holland pantaloons.

<p

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in *Variety*.

FROM A LONDON JOURNAL.

ON DYING FOR LOVE.

That it has occasionally happened, I am well aware. I remember Marian T—, when she was as lovely and lively a girl as ever laid a blushing cheek on a snowy pillow, and sank into dreams of innocence and joy. I remember her, too, when the rose was fading from her cheek, and solace and happiness had vanished forever from her forsaken heart. There was the impress of blighted hope upon her brow—the record of a villain's faithlessness upon her sunken cheek. Her eyes told of long suffering, and her constant but melancholy smile evinced how patiently she endured it. Day by day the hue of mortality waxed fainter and fainter; her beautiful form wasted away, and she became at last like a spirit of heaven dwelling among, but scarcely holding communion with the sons and daughters of the earth. The latter part of her life seemed an abstraction—a dream—an unconsciousness of what was passing around her. The sister of S— (of S— who had broken the vows that were pledged with such seeming fidelity to Marian) abhorred her brother's perfidy, and was fonder than ever of the poor heart-broken girl. She sincerely pitied her—

For pitee reneth sone in gentil herte; and sought by every means in her power to revive her past energies, and recall her to lost happiness and peace. But it was too late; although she complained not, her spirit was broken forever; and in the effort of raising herself to give a last kiss to her friend, she sank back and died without a struggle or a sigh. There were some lines in a periodical work, shortly after her death, evidently written by a person acquainted with the parties, which, I think, may not improperly be inserted here.

TO G** S**.

There's a stain on thee that can never fade,
Tho' bathed in the mists of future years,
And this world will be but a world of shade,
Of sorrow, and anguish, and bitter tears.
Thou hast seen a flow'ret pine away,
That, lov'd by thee, would have blossom'd fair,
And thou shalt meet with a worse decay,
And wither and die in thy soul's despair.
Like the Summer's breath was the gentle tale
With which thou told'st of thy love and truth,
But thy falsehood came, like the wintry gale,
And blighted the flow'ret in its youth.
It has sunk to earth, but nor tear nor sigh
Has e'er betray'd thy bosom's pain,
Yet a day will come when thou wouldest die
To call it back from the grave again.
Had'st thou cherish'd it with the smile that won
Its fadless love in Spring's blooming hour;
Had thy love bea'm'd o'er it like the sun,
Whose rays are life to the drooping flow'r;
It had still been fair, and thou had'st now
Been calm as the lake that sleeps in rest,
But the ray of Joy shall ne'er light thy brow,
Nor pleasure dwell in thy lonely breast.
For the lovely one whom thou left'st forlorn,
A deep lament shall be;
But no heart will sigh, and no bosom mourn,
And no eye e'er weep for thee.
Thou wilt pass away to the realms of death
In solitude and gloom;
And a curse will cling to thy parting breath,
As awful as thy doom.

FREE SCHOOLS OF NEW-ENGLAND.

As the subject of *Free Schools*, is exciting an unusual degree of interest in this state, at the present time, it may be interesting to some of our readers, to learn how they are managed and maintained in that portion of the Union, where their history is coeval with the settlement of the country. For this purpose, we make the following extracts from the last No. of the *North American Review*, a work entitled to the highest respect, both on account of the talent and the liberality with which it is conducted.

The principal subject of this pamphlet, the free schools of Massachusetts, is of great and growing importance. It is, at this moment, exciting much inquiry, and will, we think, be yet more carefully discussed hereafter, than it can be at present. We are much gratified, therefore, to receive at this moment, Mr. Carter's letters, because they are evidently written by a person, who possesses a practical and familiar acquaintance with the management of the free schools of New-England, and has besides taken more than common pains to collect such notices of their history, and such general information concerning them, as may best serve to illustrate their past condition as well as the circumstances in which they now stand. We are besides much gratified with Mr. Carter's discussion, because we consider

the free schools of New-England as the basis of what is most valuable in New-England's character; because, we think, they have been so from the very planting of these colonies; and because we fully believe that, if there be any thing on which, under the favor of Heaven, New-England may safely rely to preserve and raise its moral and intellectual condition for the future, it is on these same free schools, encouraged, enlarged, and strengthened to meet the growing and increasing wants of its population.

Mr. Carter begins with a notice of what was done for free schools in the earliest period of our history, first by the laws of the Colony, and afterwards by the laws of the Province of Massachusetts Bay; and then comes to the practical condition of the schools as they now exist under the provisions of our own constitution. We do not know anywhere else so simple and exact a statement of the modes, in which the common reading and writing schools of the interior, not only of Massachusetts, but of all New-England, are managed, as in the following passage.

New-England possesses some peculiar advantages for carrying into effect its system of education. It is divided into small townships or separate corporations of from 5 to 7 miles square. The responsibility of these small corporations is more likely to ensure a more vigilant discharge of their duty, than if they were larger, and the subject of their responsibility less immediately under their inspection. As the population is scattered over almost the whole territory, and the children are often young, who attend the primary schools, it has been found convenient to divide the town into smaller districts for this object. Thus a school is carried to the door, or at least into the neighborhood of every family. Each township constitutes from four to twelve districts; and none are so far removed from all the schools, that an attendance on some of them is not easy. The appropriations for schooling in each town are adequate to support a school in each district, from three to six months in the year, and often longer. The money is raised by a tax on the *property* of the town, principally, a very small proportion arising from the *polls*. It is distributed among the districts, sometimes, in proportion to what each pays of the tax; but oftener, a more republican principle prevails, and it is divided according to the number of scholars. There is one other principle of distribution, which is sometimes adopted, in those towns not satisfied with either of the above methods. That is, they divide the money raised as above among the districts, in the compound ratio of the number of scholars and the tax paid in each district. But this requires so much mathematics, that even those who acknowledge the justness of the principle, commonly content themselves to do less justice, and spare their heads the trouble of calculation.

These appropriations are expended, a part in the summer months for the advantage of the younger children, and a part in the winter months for the accommodation of those, who are more advanced in age, and whose labor cannot be spared by their poor and industrious parents. The summer schools are taught by females; and children of both sexes, of from four to ten years attend, females often much older. In these schools from twenty to forty, and sometimes twice that number of children are taught reading, spelling, and English grammar, by a single instructor. In the more improved of this class of schools, writing, arithmetic, and geography are added to their usual studies. In the leisure time between lessons, the female part of the school are devoted to the various branches of needlework. These primary schools, however humble the branches taught, and young the children, to whom they are taught, have a strong influence in forming the characters of the young. Although the progress in studies may be inconsiderable, yet they are important for the notions of order, decency, and good manners, which they inculcate; and for the habits of attention and industry, which are there formed. The whole expense of a school of this kind, taught by a female, exclusive of the house, which in the country costs but a trifle, does not exceed from two to three dollars per week. For this very inconsiderable sum, thirty, forty, or fifty children, are not only kept from idleness and consequent depravity, but are taught much, which will be useful to them in life. In the winter months an instructor is employed, and arithmetic, geography, and history, are added to the studies of the summer schools. These schools bring together for instruction those children and youth, whose labor is too valuable to be dispensed with, in the season

which gives the agriculturalist most employment. The total expense of a school of this kind amounts to from six to ten dollars per week; and it contains from thirty to eighty, or a hundred scholars.' pp. 29—32.

If there is any one cause," says Mr. Carter, "which has contributed more than others, to produce that remarkable degree of happiness and contentment, which pervade all classes of the people in New-England, that cause is the successful operation of the system of Free Schools. The basis of the system is, that the property of *all*, without distinction, shall be applied to the education of *all*. The principle and its operation were thus eloquently described by Mr. Webster, in the late convention for revising the constitution of Massachusetts. "For the purpose of public instruction, we hold every man subject to taxation, in proportion to his property, and we look not to the question, whether he himself have, or have not, children to be benefitted by the education for which he pays. We regard it as a wise and liberal system of police, by which property, and life, and the peace of society are secured. We seek to prevent, in some measure, the extension of the penal code, by inspiring a salutary and conservative principle of virtue and knowledge in an early age. We hope to excite a feeling of respectability, and a sense of character, by enlarging the capacity, and increasing the sphere of intellectual enjoyment. By general instruction we seek, as far as possible, to purify the whole moral atmosphere; to keep good sentiments uppermost, and to turn the strong current of feeling and opinion, as well as the censures of the law, and the denunciations of religion, against immorality and crime. We hope for a security, beyond the law, and above the law, in the prevalence of enlightened and well principled moral sentiment. We hope to continue, and to prolong the time, when, in the villages and farm houses of New-England, there may be undisturbed sleep, within unbarred doors. And knowing that our government rests directly on the public will, that we may preserve it, we endeavor to give a safe and proper direction to that public will. We do not, indeed, expect all men to be philosophers, or statesmen; but we confidently trust, and our expectation of the duration of our system of government rests on that trust, that by the diffusion of general knowledge, and good and virtuous sentiments, the political fabric may be secure, as well against open violence and overthrow, as against the slow but sure undermining of licentiousness.

"I rejoice that every man in this community may call all property his own, so far as he has any occasion for it, to furnish for himself and his children the blessings of religious instruction and the elements of knowledge. This celestial, and this earthly light, he is entitled to, by the fundamental laws. It is every poor man's undoubted birth-right, it is the great blessing, which this constitution has secured to him, it is his solace in life, and it may well be his consolation in death, that his country stands pledged, by the faith, which it has plighted to all its citizens, to protect his children from ignorance, barbarism, and vice." pp. 48—50.

In providing means for the gradual advancement of all, from the humblest rudiments of knowledge, to some of its best attainments, the city of Boston offers an honorable example, which is the more striking, as it is conducted on so large a scale. The first step there is taken in the primary schools, where twenty-six hundred children, from the age of four to seven are constantly instructed, by female teachers, in spelling and reading. The next step is in the reading schools, where about twenty-eight hundred boys and girls, from seven to fourteen, are taught reading, grammar, arithmetic, and geography. About one hundred and fifty, from twelve years old and upwards, pursue natural philosophy, geometry, mathematics, French, history, &c. at the High School. And about two hundred and thirty, in the ancient grammar school, are thoroughly carried through the principal Latin and Greek authors, entering at nine or ten and remaining five years. The whole of this arrangement is at once beautiful and practical. No step, no facility is wanting. The poorest boy of the six thousand, who are thus taught by the city, can, without the expense of a dollar, except in books, obtain a thorough education; and which will be useful to them in life. In the winter months an instructor is employed, and arithmetic, geography, and history, are added to the studies of the summer schools. These schools bring together for instruction those children and youth, whose labor is too valuable to be dispensed with, in the season

given to the poor; a most honorable example, not only worthy of all imitation throughout a free state, but deserving every form of legislative countenance and support.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

The following extracts are from a Manuscript, written some years ago, recording several transactions in the time of the Revolutionary War in the western part of North-Carolina, not noticed in any history of those times, or, if noticed, inaccurately described. It begins in May, 1780, after the fall of Charleston, and ends in December, 1781, after the British evacuated Wilmington. The original papers were placed in the hands of a friend to arrange them for publication; but circumstances, not within the control of those concerned, have hitherto prevented their appearing.

In the introduction it is stated:—

On examining the histories of the revolutionary war by Marshal, Ramsay and Lee, the details given of transactions in this section of country are generally inaccurate, and several things which had a bearing on the general result, entirely omitted. They had not the means of correct information, except Lee, who joined the Southern army in the month of February, 1781, after which his statements are generally correct. It may be remembered, that there was a marked difference in the manner of conducting the revolutionary war and the last war between the United States and Great Britain. In the latter, the commandant of a party sent an official report in writing, to his superior officer, or to the Secretary of the War Department, of every trivial combat with the enemy; in the former, of all the battles fought in the south, there were not more than four or five official reports published in that number of years; historians, therefore, had to collect their information from common fame, and other precarious sources. The truth is, many of the officers of that time were better at fighting than writing; could make better marks with their swords than with their pens; their object did not appear so much to be, to have their names puffed in the columns of a newspaper, as to destroy their enemy, or drive him from their country, and establish its independence.

The histories of Raunsay and Lee, which are the most in detail, of the military transactions in the South, are calculated to make an erroneous impression. In reciting the operations under the command of General Sumpter, in the months of July and August, 1780, and of General Andrew Pickens, in the months of February and March, 1781, from the number of field officers from South-Carolina, under their command, the reader would believe that under the former, the principal force consisted of South-Carolina militia; whereas the fact was, that in the well fought battles of Hanging Rock and Rocky Mount, the North-Carolinians, under the command of Colonels Irwin and Haggins, and Major Davie, constituted the greater part of his force; and the field officers from the South referred to, had often not more than a dozen men under their command; and in the following February, after the death of Gen. Wm. Davidson, when Gen. Andrew Pickens was invested with the command of 6 or 700 men collected in the rear of Lord Cornwallis on his march to Dan river, there were not more than 50 South-Carolina militia with them, but were chiefly from between the Yadkin and Catawba river, from the then* counties of Mecklenburg and Rowan.

It may be remembered, that of the brigade of state troops raised by the state of South-Carolina, in the spring of 1781, when each man furnished his own horse and military equipments, the regiments commanded by Colonels Hampton, Polk and Hill, were mostly raised in the counties of Mecklenburg and Rowan.

It is admitted, some of both officers and soldiers of the South-Carolina militia were as brave and enterprising as ever went to battle; but of those well affected to the cause of independence, there were but few in number. Most of the lower districts, (except Marion's brigade) were endeavoring to save their property, either by removing to North-Carolina and Virginia, or the greater number by taking protections from the enemy.

From the few before alluded to, Ramsay's history gives character to the whole militia of the state as not disaffected; when it is well known a large majority of them acted a different part. The counties of Mecklenburg and Rowan not only furnished frequently the greater part of the force commanded by Gen. Sumpter; but it was in all cases his place of retirement, when menaced by a superior force of the enemy, and whence he set out on his several expeditions.

The writer finding these things unfairly represented, has undertaken, in his plain way, to give a more correct detail of several transactions than has been heretofore given, and to take notice of some altogether omitted. For the truth of the facts which he states, he appeals to those

who were present on the several occasions, related, of whom, it is believed, more than 100 are yet living. Some of the details may appear minute and trivial; but not so to those who were the actors; it is expected the present generation will read with some interest the part their brothers and relations acted in those times, more especially when they have a personal knowledge of the very spots where such event took place.

[To be continued.]

FROM DICK'S "CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER."

GEOLOGICAL CONFIRMATIONS OF THE UNIVERSAL DELUGE.

It is admitted by every geologist, that our globe, as to its present form and arrangement, has been, comparatively, of short duration. Cuvier deduces from certain progressive changes on the earth's surface, as well as from the current traditions of many nations, that the first appearance of man upon the face of the globe, or at least the renewal of the human race after some great catastrophe, cannot be referred to a period farther back than about five or six thousand years from the present time. Geologists, too, of every description, however different the systems or theories they have adopted, have all been constrained, from the evidence of fact, to admit this conclusion, "that every part of the dry land was once covered with the ocean,"—thus confirming the scriptural account of that stupendous event, *the universal deluge*. This event, from its very nature, must have been accompanied with the most terrible convulsion, both on the exterior surface, and in the interior strata of the globe. Accordingly we find, that traces of this awful catastrophe exist in every region of the earth. Mr. Parkinson describes the whole island of Great Britain, as having since its completion suffered considerable disturbance from some prodigious and mysterious power. By this power all the known strata, the greatest depths that have been explored, have been more or less broken and misplaced, and in some places, have been so lifted, that some of the lowest of them have been raised to the surface, while portions of others, to a very considerable depth and extent, have been entirely carried away.

The whole of the Alpine region in Switzerland, and the north of Italy, considered as one mass, shows the most evident marks of dislocation. At the height of three thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea, Mr. Sauss met with a chasm a hundred feet wide and so deep that he saw no bottom. Travellers on the Alps, have regard them with horror. They mark the most evident convulsions, but show no signs of having been occasioned by attrition. Mr. Townsend, speaking of the Pyrenees, which he personally inspected, says, "What is most remarkable is to see four enormous chasms almost perpendicular, which divided both mountain and their valleys, and which appear as if they had just been rent asunder. Throughout the range of the Alps, and in every other mountainous region, similar chasms and disruptions, indicating the former operation of some tremendous power, are frequently observed by those who visit such scenes of grandeur. In some of the coal mines in our own country, the coal is in some places lifted up, or thrown down, several hundred of feet from the places it appears originally to have occupied. "Two miles north of Newcastle," says Mr. Townsend, "one great dyke fault throws down the coal five hundred and forty feet; at the distance of three miles, it cut off and threw down again two hundred and forty feet." An evidence of the effects which could be produced by a general deluge, is afforded by those organic remains which I have already adverted, and particularly by those immense quantities of marine shells, which have been discovered in situations so elevated, and places so far removed from the sea, to prove that they were left there by a flood extending over the globe. Touraine, in France, a hundred miles from the sea, is a bed of shells stretching nine leagues in extent, and two hundred feet in depth, and including shells known to belong to the neighboring sea. Humboldt found sea-shells on the Andes at an elevation of fourteen thousand feet, and two hundred and twenty feet above the level of the sea. The slate mountain of Bolche, near Verona, is famous for its marlifications, among which are enumerated more than one hundred species of fossils of Europe, Asia, and America, here assembled in one place.

It appears, therefore, that the researches of Geology confirm the fact of a Universal Deluge, and thus afford sensible proof of the credibility of the sacred historian, and, consequently, the truth of the doctrines of Revelation.

*Bredell and Cabarrus have since been laid off from them.